REACTION OF DIAZOALKANES WITH 2-NORBORNEN-7-ONE: DISCREPANCY BETWEEN DIAZOALKANES RC(N2)R' AND DIAZOALKANEPHOSPHONATES RC(N2)P(0)(OMe)2

Michel MOREAU, Huguette COHEN and Claude BENEZRA ¹
Department of Chemistry, University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Canada KIN 6N5 and
Laboratoire de Dermato-Chimie, Associé au CNRS, Université Louis Pasteur,
Clinique Dermatologique, Hospices Civils, 67005 STRASBOURG France.

(Received in UK 20 June 1977; accepted for publication 11 July 1977)

Depending on the position of the carbonyl group in norbornenones, the reaction with diazomethanes changes dramatically: with 5-norbornene-2-one $\frac{1}{2}$, (dehydronorcamphor), attacks occurs at the double bond, leading to Δ^1 -pyrazolines $\frac{2}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{2}$, while with 2 -norbornene-7-one $\frac{1}{2}$, the epoxide $\frac{5}{2}$ and the ring expanded ketone $\frac{6}{2}$ are the result of attack at the carbonyl carbon 2 :

We have found that reaction of 7-norbornenone $\frac{1}{2}$ with dimethyl aryl- and alkyldiazomethylphosphonates $RC(N_2)P(0)(0Me)_2$ took a completely different pathway than diazomethane and that the attack was exclusively directed at the double bond, resulting in the formation of both exo-anti-7 and exo-anti-8 Δ^1 -pyrazolines, (>80% yield except for $R = pMeOC_6H_{ll}$), according to:

 $R = pMeOC_6H_4$, $p-MeC_6H_4$, H, $p-CH_3COC_6H_4$, CH_3 .

Structures of exo-pyrazolines $\underline{7}$ and $\underline{8}$ were deduced from elemental analyses, infrared (C=O absorption) and n.m.r. spectroscopy $\begin{bmatrix} J_{9,10} = 0, J_{P,10} = 18.5 \text{ Hz in anti, 5.5 in syn} \end{bmatrix}$. As in the case of 1,3-dipolar cycloadditions of diazophosphonates to norbornadienes, the anti derivatives predominate.

One possible explanation is that because of the electron-withdrawing group $P(0)(0Me)_2$, this diazo carbon is much less nucleophilic than in CH_2N_2 and disfavours nucleophilic addition to -C=0. When the R group is strongly electron-donating $\left[p-Me0C_6H_4\right]$, the yield of pyrazoline is poor (about 10% compared to more than 80% in all the other cases). The ^{13}C nmr spectrum of diazoalkanephosphonates 5 support this tentative explanation : the ^{13}C is the most shielded one ($^6D_{13}$ relative to $^{CS}_2$ is 74.5 ppm compared to 65.3 ppm for $R=C_6H_5$).

Financial help of the National Research Council of Canada is aknowledged.

References and notes

To whom enquiries concerning this work should be directed at the Strasbourg address.

R.S. Bly, F. Bartow Culp Jr and R.K. Bly, J. Org. Chem., 35, 2235 (1970).

³ H. Cohen and C. Benezra, Can. J. Chem., $\frac{5}{2}$, 66 (1974).

⁴ C. Benezra, J. Amer. Chem. Soc., 95, 6890 (1973).

⁵ N. Gurudata, C. Benezra and H. Cohen, Can. J. Chem., 51, 1142 (1973).